

1267-1270

Eighth Crusade

also led by St. Louis and by Charles of Anjou, ended disastrously with the death of St. Louis and loss of the last Christian towns

The Crusades failed to save Palestine. They encouraged travel and commerce, broadened the outlook of Europe, fostered religion, established conception of Papacy as Center of Christendom.

developed a sense of freedom among
peoples and played a part in the development
of Capitalism because of expanded financial
activities.

It widened the gap in the
Eastern Schism, and permitted
entrance of heretical teachings into
the West

1267/70

Jer Hist

Nahmanides was
in Ery Israel

1267

Duncan; Cal

Roger Bacon
opus maius

The English friar Roger Bacon wrote: "The Calendar is intolerable to all wisdom, the horror of all estimation, and the laughing-stock from the computers [mathematicians] point of view."

He who had pondered rainbows; invented a formula for gunpowder designed a telescope was tinkering

with time

1267-1273

St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-74)

the greatest pupil of Albertus Magnus was St. Aquinas. Born near Aquino, in southern Italy, he joined the Dominican order when he was 18. He journeyed to Cologne to study under Albertus Magnus. He later taught at Paris & Rome. His greatest work was his "Summa Theologiae", in which with faultless logic he combined Aristotelian

learning with the teachings of Christian
theology. He rejected Aristotle's doctrine
of the eternity of the world, because Holy
Scripture required a creation in time; he
also modified certain other doctrines. But, on
the whole, Aristotle was accepted as the
authority in philosophy and in science.
Then "Sciences" then meant "branches of
knowledge"

Italian Philosophers & Theologians

1267

Battle of Ely
English Barons and rebels
were subdued by forces
of King Henry III ending
the second Baron's War.